The Scene in the Senate.

THE THREATENED COLLISION BETWEEN MESSES. POOTE AND RESTOR. WADDINGTON, April 17, 1850. The Senate was again to-day the arena of a most in-

teresting contest on the committee of thirteen, between Mr. Clay and Mr. Benton and others, and of a melodra-matic sort of an exhibition between Foote and Benton, not set down in the programme. The galleries and lobbies were crowded soon after the meeting of the chamber, and considerable reinforcements from the use from time to time dropped in to ascertain the state of the case. It was believed that the committee would be had to-day, and it was known that Benton would resist to the last, but nobody expected an appeal to pistois and gunpowder. It was perfectly well un-derstood on all hands, that, however others might be conciliated, he was not to be compromised out of his position. The experiment had been tried. Mr. Clay himself had called confidentialy upon Colonel Ben-ton at his residence, and the result was an invitation to come again "for." said Benton, "I have a hope, Mr. Clay, of persuading you to come into the great object of admitting California by herself." Mr. Clay did not call again, and the only course left was tee through the Senate in spite of the resistance of the , has been the postponement of the commit-

unmanageable Senator from Missouri. The result, up till to-day, has been the postponement of the committee, and wholly from the opposition of tienton. There was a clear majority for the committee, and yet its election, by the parliamentary skill and tactics of a solitary man, has been deferred from one day to another, and from one week to another till this morning. Under the impression that the committee was to be pushed to-day, the general interest in the subject was discussed to the extrement tension. After the morning business.

Mr. Bexrox—The amendment of the Senator from Kentucky is not yet adopted. It has been merely added to the original motion and I have the right to offer my amendments. The previous question is not the law in this body. The value of the Senate still stand. And, sir, my amendment—declaring the constitutional rights of the States—all cut up by the roots, and to show that if we was no occasion for the Southern address—to the hat the country has been alarmed without reason—to the North has no disposition to appress the Souther has no disposition to appress the Souther has no disposition to appress the Southern are invade their rights. Mr. Fourte rose, but go we we still Mr. Fourte rose, but go we we still Mr. Fourter one but go we we still Mr. Eurasa, who said if the benator from Missouri supposes that the Southern people are to be satisfied with votes on mere tradem, be is mistaken. If he supposes that we are to be alread with these mere safety valves of Northern agration, he is mistaken. We knew that there is denger, and resolutions about slavery in the States, and the slave trade between the States, are mere palliatives that will avail nothing.

we know that there is denger, and resolutions about slavery in the States, and the slave trade between the States are mere pallistives that will avail nothing.

Mr. Foorz could not resist the temptation to forget his advice to Mr. Clay, which was to leave the debate the other side. He took the floor in defence of the Southern address. Its author pre-eminently distinguished in his life, was new mourned by a whole nation. Its signers would live in the estimation of the country, when their calumnitators would be held in universal leathing and contempt. I shall endeavor to keep in, after the lesson which I received the other day, within the parliamentary cules. I have no disposition to refer, now to anything emanating from a certain quarter of this bedy. But, by arms, sir, are these charges made against the authors of the Southern address. It is charged here, by a man known to be the oldest member of this body—a man who—

There was a breaking of glass, a movement among the desks, a rising of the crowd in the galleries, a sort of crashing in the neighborhood of Penton's scat, as if a table had been turned over; and looking down, we saw the Sonator from Missouri passing rapidly outside the slades, and reveral Senator, following to the seat of the Sonator from Missouri passing rapidly outside the slades, and reveral Senator, following to the seat of the Sonator from Missouri which is in the outside circle, some fifteen or twenty feet off from Benton's desk. As Benton approached Foots left his desk and proceeded from the outside to the interior of the chamber, with one of his hands in a very ominous position, till getting near the central aide, he whipped out a pistel, which appeared to be of the usual size of a duelling pistel, and pointed it at Benton. Senators interfering, cut off the approach of Benton, and he passed rapidly round to his ewn seat, and was approaching Foote in that direction, when a crowd of Senators were in the way.

Mr. Plexyes—feet out of the way, and let the assassin fre. (Yery loud and angrily

geant-at-Arms !")
The Vice-President — The Senate will come to order.

geant-ai-Arms !")

The Verr-Persperset—The Senate will come to order.
The Sergeant at Arms must enforce the order of the Senate. Where is the Sergeant at Arms !

Mr. Burlin—Order, gentlemen, for God's sake! Senators will take their sents.
Mr. Burlin—Order, gentlemen, for God's sake! Senators will take their sents.
Mr. Burlin—Order the assassin fire! Let the seoundrel use his weapon. I have no arms. I did not come there to assassinate. (Order order.)

Mr. Foern delivered his pistol to Mr. Dickinson.
The Sergeant at Arms, who had been keeping order at the doors, as some sort of order was restored in the Senate came forward.
Mr. Dickinson—Wint is the question before the Senate? (Very cooly.)
The Ver Parsineny—It is on the amendment.
Mr. Bervon (in a towering passion)—No, sir; you are not going to get off that way. There must be something done. An assassin has drawn his pistol in the Senate. I believe, sir, we cannot assassinate or commit murder in this body. A secondrel has threatened a murder in this body. A secondrel has threatened a murder in the Senate. He has exhibited his pistol, like an assassin. I carry no arms, sir. I have none about me. But, sir, it was my wish to let the assassin fee.
Mr. Foote—I only meant to defend myself.

like an assessin. I carry no arms, sir. I have none about me. But, sir, it was my wish to let the assassin free.

Mr. Footh—I only meant to defend myself.

Mr. Engrow—He is armed like an assassin, and has threatened to assassinate a man in the Senate. (Order, order.)

Vice Parasoner.—The people will take their seats. The Senate will come to order.

Mr. Footh attempted to reach; but

Mr. Bus we interposed. I hope the Senate will take cognizance of this. The assassan has brought a pistol into the Senate, and has used it like a scoundrel.

Mr. Footh attempted to reach; but

Mr. Footh desired a word. He was simply armed for self-defence. I apprehended that the Senator from Missouris would stab me, or shoot me. I thought that he was armed. I have never attacked any man. I have acted on the defensive all my life, and repeating three protestations, he declared before God that he thought the Senator was armed, or he should not have displayed his own means of defence.

Mr. Hank solemuly appealed that it was due to the Senate and the country that this deplorable affair should be investigated.

Mr. Bontans—I hardly think an investigation necessary. It is a very ridieulous matter. I apprehend that there is no danger on foot. (A laugh at the pun.)

Mr. Mascum concurred in the necessity of an investigation.

Mr. Henny Dodor. (the elder)—There should be, sir, an investigation. I have known the Senator from Missouri, sir, for thirty years. I have never known him to carry arms though I know that when impelled to it be has used them. I stood by the Senator when I saw him going out from his seat. I endeavored to stop him. I think if men are disposed to fight, they should not do it in the Senate. There is room enough out of doors and in the streets. I shall say nothing about drawing the pistoi, by the Senator from Missessippi. That was his own sflair. But this is a dignified body, and it is due to ourrelves and to the whole country that this affair should be investigated. And I move, sir, a committee of five.

nittee of five.

Mr. Mancum approved the Senator's remarks, and noved that the committee have the power to examine moved that the committee have the power to examine witnesses. Agreed to.

Mr. Clay thought the motion did not go far enough.
The Senators should go before a magistrate, and bind themselves over to keep the peace, or pledge themselves to the Senate to prosecute the matter no fur-

Mr. Erston-I have done nothing, in God Al-

Mr. Ersyos.—I have done nothing, in God Almighty's world, to induce me to confess to a breach of the peace. I will rot in jail first. I have done nothing. It is lying and cowardly in the assassin to say, that he believed I came here with arms; I have no sams and I shall rot in jail before I make any concession of a breach of the peace.

Mr. Massers moved to close the doors; but, on Mr. Peote's appeal, withdrew it.

Mr. Fours protected that he never carried arms, but when he believed himself in personal danger. He should attack nobody. In this matter, the door was wide open, and he would prefer adjusting it as a man of honce. (Botton.—Ha' ba' ha.)

Mr. Dicursos explained that when he called for the question, it was with the view of getting Senators to their places, nothing more.

Mr. Regyon.—Ah' then, I owe the Senator a word. I thought he called for the question as if nothing had happened.

Mr. Dicursos.—Not at all, sir.

After some remarks between Mr. Halk and Mr. Bostaso, on the necessity of the committee, it was ordered to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Clay said he had another amendment to offer to the committee of thirteen.

Mr. Foers hoped he would be allowed to finish his epeech, unless Senators should object, in which case he would give way till the morning.

Mr. Ersyos.—Yes, better do it to-morrow.

And, on motion of Mr. Butlers, the Senate adjourned.

Washington, April 17, 1850.

The Scene letween Mesers. Benton and Poote.
The scene in the Senate, between Benton and Foote, a description of which, no doubt, you will have received and published before this can reach you, will draw eloquent comments from all presses of the country. Let me make a few.

Ever since the great talk between Foote and Benton. some weeks since, people here expected a street fight between these two Senators. It was known or believed that Mr. Benton would not fight any other way, ever since his difficulty with Judge Butler remained unaccounted for; and Senator Foote being feeble in health and frame, has ever since gone armed wherever he and frame, has ever since gone armed wherever he went. At the same time, Senator Foots had resolved not to provoke Benton, and never again to have either an argument or a personal explanation with him in the Senate. He has kept this promise, voluntarily made to his friends, with great fidelity; but to-day, Mr. Benton, after a built fight of four hours, against a decided majorily, exhausting and wearying the patience of Senators, for no other purpose than delay—after being voted down twice, and deserted by some of his beat friends—he introduced fourteen new amendments, and in one of his fifty talks on the subject, aluded in terms likelined, and ill-chosen, to the authors and signers of the Southern address. He used the phrase, whe practical is over." (evidently referring to Mr. Calhotin's fineral) exhibiting a total absence of that

man who calls himself the father of the Senate, a man who—

Here Mr. Benton rushed from his chair, which he nearly demoished in the attempt, and made for Mr. Foote. His peculiarly benign features changed into those of a dreadful resolution, and every body expected that he would at least strangle Foote, or cut his jugular vein with his thumb nails. No tiger ever pounced on his prey with more fury than Benton on the feeble frame of the Hon Senator from Mississippi. The latter was perfectly cool and collected; having, long ago, made up his mind as to what he should do under such circumstances. He quietly, but quickly, removed to the aisle, cocking, in the meanwhile, a fine shooter, and placing himself in a position for one! two! three! fire! Benton was, in the meantime, arrested by some Senators from Lows, Wisconsin and Maine, while Foote was disarmed by Senator Dickinson. Then it was that Benton cried, "let the rascally assessin shoot me," throwing open his coat and waistcoat.

The second was exciting beyond description, but the

The scene was exciting beyond description, but the feeling here in Washington is entirely with General loote. He acted in self defence, nothing more.

The Deficiency Bill-More Loans Wanted. The bill of deficiencies, that is, to supply the deficiencies of last year's appropriations for the current year's expenses, was passed by the Senate today. These deficiencies may be summed up as

For extra clerks, contingencies, &c., Trea-

Total deficiencies of last years' appropriations of fifty-three millions. \$2,525,439 86
A very handsome sum of deficiencies—at the same rate, the regular expenses for the next fiscal year will be. \$56,000,000 00
Add French indemnities. \$5,000,000 00
Settlement with Texas. 15,000,000 00
Contingencies extra for interest on old claims. 5,000,000 00

And the appropriations will be. \$71,000,000 00 And the appropriations will be......\$71,000,000 00

We have no doubt that the Galphin and other claims are to be provided for out of some of the items of this deficiency bill, or that the money, in other words, is to supply the loss to some appropriations, occasioned by deductions to pay those claims. But let us settle this slavery question, and you will see what a splendid government can do in liberal appropriations. We shall require a loan of twenty millions before December, if the negro question is settled in season, notwithstanding the enormous receipts from the tariff of '46.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1850. The Cabinet and the Organs-Old Zack and the "Gulping" Claim-The Senate Committee of Thirteen-New York Poetry on the Rise-Capt.

Rynders and California, &c.

The two organs of the administration, the Republic fer the Ewing branch, and the Intelligencer for the Clayton interest, have been waked up from their Rip Van Winkle slumbers, by the universal outery against the notorious Galphin claim.

It is understood that the cabinet had this subject before them last Saturday, and proposed to resign if Gen. Taylor desired it. Old Zack, perplexed by the exigencies of the times, desired them to hold on— he thought that probably everything might come out square after all, and the council accordingly ad-journed in a very good sort of a state of feeling, con-

Rumor says that Mr. Clayton went right straight heme, and took the first hearty dinner he had eaten for some time, washed it down with the best A No.

home, and took the first hearty dinner he had caten for some time, washed it down with the best A No. 1 Otard, took a nap, and then dictated the gist of the editorial which appears in the Intelligencer this morning. Cabinet all right. Whigs in Congress ditto. Perfectly harmonious. No signs of a rupture. Can't shake the confidence of the President in his advisers. Such is the drift of the editorial hemily in the Intelligencer. It amounts to nothing. The facts are simply these:—General Taylor is shocked at this "gulping" claim, as he calls it. His confidence in his cabinet is impaired. The whigs of Congress pray, like the apostles, night and day, and without ceasing, for the help of the Lord against the abominations which have crept into Jerusalem. And while the cabinet are fattening upen the flesh pots of the treasury, the lean and hungry outsiders, like wolves, are gathered around to devour them, bones and all. They must go. They cannot stand. Whitewash and burnt brandy can't save them. One hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars, as interest on a doubtful claim already settled and receipted at the treasury. \$100,000 into the pocket of the Secretary of War, at a single haul. Talk of the big lumps of California gold after that; but give us an old Indian claim, with 77 years interest, and the opinion of the Attorney General. Fremont's gold mine is said to be rich as the mint, but it requires digging, and pulverizing, and sifting, and separating, to get it out of the quartz. But our opinion of the Attorney General is as magical as the "open sesame" of the forty thieves. You present the paper—up fly the iron doors of the Sub-Treasury, and the yellow gold, already coined, rolls out to the tune of \$193,000, equal to six tons of solid silver. Splendid! It would be elegant, if the moniey kept rolling in as fast as these opinions of the Attorney General can roll it cut. There's the rub. Somebody has to pay. The money is not created by magic. It cames by transition. It won't do. It can't be tolerated. The people will o

to be an impression around town that they will do
their duty.

Gen. Foote perseveres in his efforts for the committee of thirteen. In urging its appointment today, he presented the following proof of public
opinion in New York, in support of it:—
"Sir, what do they say at this New York festival, in honor of the Nestor of the Senate! (Mr.
Clay.) I will read a single verse from a song sung
on that occasion.

val, in honor of the Nestor of the Senate! (Mr. Clay.) I will read a single verse from a song sung on that occasion.

A Voice:—Hadn't you better sing it!

Mr. Foote.—No, sir, I will not sing x; but I will read it as well as I can. Here it is, sir. [Reading from the Herald.]

"Disputed questions in one bill."

Yes, sir, they call for them in one bill. Put them all together—

"Disputed questions in one bill,
Should pass without delay;"

Ah, is that not exactly what we contend for—that they should pass without delay! Yes, sir, without delay.

"Disputed questions in one bill
Should pass without delay! Yes, sir, without delay.

"Disputed questions in one bill
Should pass without delay;

For party strife for country's good,—
So all the people say;

For in the 'questions' to refer,
H. Clay did not forget
To put in 'California,'

"I sh' and 'Descret.'"

Mr. Foote.—There it is, sir, "one bill," "without delay." "California, Utah, and Descret." I suppose they mean New Mexico and Utah, or Descret. But, sir, this is the response to our movement here. Mr. Foote earnestly urged the committee of thirteen.

We have only to say, in answer to all doubts in

seriet. But, sir, this is the response to the committee here. Mr. Foote earnestly urged the committee of thirteen.

We have only to say, in answer to all doubts in reference to Captain Rynders having gone out as bearer of despatches to California, that the fact is so. He has gone out as bearer of despatches, with the parchment from the Secretary of State, which he exhibited to this deponent at our request, on the day before he left, as authority for the announcement of the fact. His despatches, we believe, were from the War Department.

Miss Wessersn's Levyes.—The following card appears in the Roston papers of yesterday, relative to the letter of Miss Harriet Webster, relative to the conviction of her father, Dr. John W. Webster:—

A CARn.—A lotter of Miss Harriet Webster has been published, and has gone and is going the rounds of the new papers, contrary to her expectations or consent. The letter to which it was an answer was from a town in New Hampshire, and from a person wholly unknown to her, or her family. The letter contained strong expressions of sympathy and kindness for Dr. Webster and his family, &c., and requested an answer, of which he and her family regret the publisher. These papers, which leave published it, are requested to insert this card.

CAN MISSER, April 17th, 1800.

BALTIMORE, April 18, 1860 Muting on Ship Board-Imprisonment of the Mu-tineers-The Democratic Scramble-Counterfeits,

4r., 4c.

timerre—The Democratic Stramble—Counterfeits, 4r., 4r.

A mutiny of quite a violent character occurred on Tuesday, on board the British ship Brant, Captain Hall, lying in the bay. The ship left our harbor on Wednesday last, freighted with coal for Panama, and lumber for San Francisco, and dropped down as far as Swan Point to complete her loading. This was concluded, and on Tuesday the crew was taken down to the ship in the steamer Relief. On the way down they exhibited a mutinous disposition, and when they got to the ship it broke out in full force, knives being drawn against the mate, and one or two persons stabbed. The Relief returned on Tuesday evening, bringing back one of them, named James Harris, charged with mutiny and absconding from the ship, and was committed by Justice Carroll. Yesterday morning, on information received, the British Consul issued a warrant for the crew, and officer Gifford was despatched on board the steamer Relief, to bring them to the city, which was effected at eight o'clock last night. One of them was committed on the charge of stabbing the cook of the Relief. During the struggle in getting the men on board the ship, the mate, against whom the animosity of the crew was greatest, fell overboard, and would have been drowned but for aid rendered from the steamers. The crew stood and looked at him struggling in the water, exclaiming, "Let him drown.

The seramble for the democratic gubernatorial nomination, in this State, bids fair to cause a general rupture in the party. The three prominent candidates are Colonel pittings, E. Louis Lowe, Esq., and James M. Buchanan, Esq., recently post master of this city. Each of the three is thoroughly satisfied that he will get the nomination, and their friends are equally sanguine. The delected next week, and the securing of a majority of them will be the first step towards victory. The democracy generally like a wealthy candidate; one who will give a grand blow out when victory is oblained, and furnish them with plenty of money for electioneeri

elections.

Counterfeit \$3 notes on the Bank of Wilmington,
Del., are in circulation in this city, which are so
well executed that not a few of them have found
their way into the drawers of our banks and

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1850. Overations at the United States Mint-The Forrest Divorce Case-The State Medical Society, &c.

As you stated in one of your money articles, the receipts of California gold are greatly exaggerated, doubtless with the view of accelerating that speculative feeling which has already partially manifested itself in real estate and stocks. I learn from the Treasurer of the Mint that the amount of California gold received during the present month, does not exceed one million four hundred thousand dollars, which includes the whole amount received on freight and in private hands, by the arrivals of the steamers Cherokee, Empire City and Georgia, a few days ago; and yet it was stated at the time, that these steamers brought at least three millions. Our mint is now coining at the rate of two millions per month. The Deficiency Appropriation Bill, as you are aware, has already passed both houses of Congress, which, among other things, allows some twenty thousand dollars for increasing the capacity of cur mint. As soon as the necessary alterations and improvements are made, the officers of the mint are quite confident that the present coinage can be increased to three millions five hundred thousand dollars, a capacity more than sufficient to meet the demand caused by the influx of the California gold.

In the Senate, vesterday, the Forrest divorce bill, as passed by the House, was lost, by a vote of 18 to 15. Mr. Drum made a most powerful speech, in favor of the application, which was listened to by a crowded audience of ladies and gentlemen, with the most lively interest. In the course of Mr. Drum's remarks, he gave a scorching review of N. P. Willis's famous letter. It is not unlikely that the bill will yet be hurried through the Senate before adjournment. "Metamora" is still sanguine and persevering.

Mr. John Rodman, a retired merchant, died very suddenly, yesterday morning, from an apoplectic attack, at his lodgings in Eighth street.

The Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania assembled this morning, at the Athenaum, being their third annual sension. Professor Jackson presided. After the organization, which showed a pretty full delegation from all parts of the State, the President delivered a most learned and eloquent address, in the course of which he administered several strong doses to the honoropathists, hydropathists, and dentists, who assume to themselves the style and dignity of the Dectorate. The objects of the society are to elevate the character of the medical profession, and to convince the people at large that they should be killed or cured according to the good old ortholox system.

The the steamers Cherokee, Empire City and Georgia, a few days ago; and yet it was stated at the time,

CITY TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, April 18—6 P. M.
Under the influence of advices from the South, the
cotten market remained firm, with a fair amount of sales, in separate lots. Much anxiety continued to prevail to know the result of the America's news, concerning the character of which much diversity of epinion prevailed. The flour market continued firm, with a good local and Eastern demand. Considerable

reming the character of which much diversity of complete the character of which much diversity of the properties of the character of which much diversity of the properties of the continued from the continued of the continued of

25x100, \$600 each, \$1,800; 1 hou x100. \$2,250; 5 lots adjoining , \$3,125; 5 do. on rear on \$tt cach, \$3,125; 2 do. adjoining \$1,180; 1 do. do. 25x100, \$630. na scarce anything doing. I rait the European

ing in the market was buoyant. Transactions embraced 150 lhds. New Orleans at 4½ c. a 5½ c., and 200 hbds. Cube muscovado, at 5c. a 5½ c.

That.—The cargo of the Joshus Bates was nearly all disposed of to-day, at full prices. The sale by many was considered a better one than yesterday. Aunexed are the particulars:—Terms, notes at six months. If you do., 47 ½; 25 do., 61½; 39 do., 61; 13 do., 53½; 19 do., 47½; 25 do., 40. Young Hyson—20 hf. chests, 71; 60 do., 70; 45 do., 62½; 38 do., 52; 17 do., 51; 16 do., 44; 188 do., 42; 25 do., 40½; 25 do., 40; 75 do., 39½; 24 do., 48½; 168 do., 48; 156 do., 38; 125 do., 37½; 39 do., 27; 107 do., 20½; 33 do., 27; 25 do., 40½; 25 do., 40; 75 do., 39½; 25 do., 40½; 25 do., 40; 75 do., 39½; 26 do., 30½; 27 do., 36½; 28 do., 37½; 39 do., 37; 20 do., 36; 28 do., 32; 20 do., 37; 20 do., 35; 27 do., 35½; 28 do., 35; 28 do., 37; 20 do., 35; 27 do., 35½; 28 do., 35; 28 do., 37; 20 do., 35; 27 do., 35½; 28 do., 35; 28 do., 37; 20 do., 35; 27 do., 35½; 28 do., 48; 19 do., 48; 19 do., 46½; 74 do., 48; 19 do., 35; 36 do., 31; 20 do., 36; 38 do., 48; 19 do., 46½; 74 do., 45; 24 do., 35½; 36 do., 31½; 36 do.,

Whiskey, bbis. 166 Calves. 227

Rggs, do. 16 Catves. 227

Rashes, do. 19 Sheep. 79

Butter, packages. 152 Lumber, feet. 40,000

Hogs. 31 Leather, sides. 1,324

Bupply of American Cotton
This being a subject of great importance—important to this country, as it forms the principal element of our export—and important next to bread to Great Britain, forming as it does the great article by which she keeps her manufacturing population employed, who would otherwise probably adopt the agrarian system, and take by force part of the property of their more wealthy neighbors. I have, therefore, submitted the following statement—
Crop of cotton 1849 and 50. 2,000,000
Stock of American cotton in all the ports of Great Dritain, January 1, 1850. 389,900
Total supply for 1850. 2,389,900
Not including the stocks in this country, and the continent, which we presume will be about the same Jan. 1, 1861, as they were the first of this year. 2,389,900
Centinent, including what is sent from Great Britain. 750,000
Leaving for Great Britain. 1,139,900

rovided size super instances that they took last year.

The next thing to be considered is, how does this quantity left for Great Britain, compare with her former consumption of American cottons. The following is the record:—

American Cotton Taxen for Consumption in Great Bertain for the Last ten frame.

1840. 1.251,350 1845. 1.574,450 1842. 1.192,350 1845. 1.575,800 1842. 1.192,350 1845. 1.575,800 1842. 1.157,350 1843. 1.453,600 1844. 1.157,800 1844. 1.428,600 1849. 1.590,400 Which statement shows she has consumed more American cotton every year, for the last ten years, than the whole supply she has for this year, one of which years he consumed 1157,800 bales American cotton, being 17,000 bales more than the whole supply to the potatoe rot; and even that year she consumed 1.157,800 bales American cotton, being 17,000 bales more than the whole supply for this year, when she has cheap broad and a supersbundance of money.

17.000 bales more than the whole supply for this year, when she has cheap bread and a superabundance of money.

The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible; there is not cotton enough, and, like the imperative laws of trade, governed by supply and demand, prices must advance, to check the consumption; and, as an American, I wish this country to receive the benefit of high prices; for when the supply is large, foreign countries taxe advantage and force prices down as low as they can. It will be noticed that the amount I assign to the United States, for their consumption this year, is 75.000 to 100.000 bales less than parties conversant with the home trade, feel confident, will be consumed. For my estimate for the continent of Europe, I am also well within the probable limits.

J. L.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

STOCK SALES.

Borrow, April 18.—Broker: Board—2 sha Boston and Worcester Railroad, 26 if do. Western Railroad, 103; 15 do. Malling Research Railroad, 26 if do. Western Railroad, 103; 15 do. Malling Research Railroad, 26 if do. Western Railroad, 27 if do. Western Railroad, 27 if do. Western Railroad, 28 if do. Mashua and Lowell Railroad, 26 if do. Western Railroad, 27 if do. Western Railroad, 28 if do. No. Western Railroad, 27 if do. No. Western Railroad, 27 if do. Western Railroad, 27 if do. Western Railroad, 27 if do. Western Railroad, 28 if do. No. Western Railroad, 28 if do. No. Western Railroad, 27 if do. Western Railroad, 28 if do. No. Western Railroad, 28

1395; 250 do. Reading Bailroad, 215; 100 do. 215; \$3000 Reading Bords, 605; \$7,000 Reading Mortages Bonds, 715; 129 she Morris Canal, 16: 150 do., 165; \$1 do. Penasylvania Bank, 1125; \$2,000 Allechany (154) \$6. Penasylvania Bank, 125; \$20 she Penn Township Bank, 25; \$1 do. Harrisburg Railroad, 45; \$10 do. 45; \$200 Schwylkill Navigation 6a, 575; \$8 exceed Board.—5 she Harrisburg Railroad, 45; \$1 do. 45; \$200 Schwylkill Navigation 6a, 575; \$8 exceed Board.—5 she Harrisburg Railroad, 45; \$2 do. Pennsylvania Bank, 1125; \$2 do. Morris Canal, 164; \$40 State 5a, 22 \$100 do., 22; \$2 do. Morris Canal, 164; \$40 State 5a, 22 \$100 do., 22; \$2 do. Morris Canal, 164; \$40 State 5a, 22 \$100 do., 22; \$2 do. Morris Canal, 164; \$40 State 5a, 22 \$100 do., 22; \$100 do., 515; \$10 do., 545; \$10 do.,

and others.

From the SW Spit—Ship Bengal, Belfast.

APRIL 18-Wind during the day NNR, and light.

Arrived—Brig Velocity, Glasgow, Esportor, April IA.
graph, Belle, and Olive Clark, Tangier, B Wood, Machias for Nyork; Maria Theresa, Ocean Queen, Benj Baker, and Leoy
Baker, Tangier.
Cloared—Barks Grolis (Sic), Palerme, via Norfolk; Min,
Philadelphis; brigs G W Brinkerhoff, Havana; John M Clayton, Mobile; selire G W Pickering, Wilmington, NG; Milwaukie, Warwick, Va; Angeretta, Norfolk. CHARLESTON, April 1&

Digitton, April 16. Arrived—Schre Nile, Suffolk; Cornelia, and Jane Henderen, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schr Richard Borden, Baltimore.

Holms's Holm April 15.

Holms's Holm April 15.

Haytien for do; Potosi, Matannas for Portland; Louis Bean, Philadelphia for Boston; schrs Capitol, N York for Banger, Excel, do for Portland. Excel, de for Portland.

Arrived—Ship Beatrice, Boston; bark Tedesco, do.

At the SW Pass—Ship Caledonia, from N York. Arrived—Schr Adelaide, Albany.
Sailed—Bark Isabella, San Francisco; schr Sarah, N York;
loop Republic, do.

Arrived—Schrs Gen Warren, Norfolk: Liberty, Cleopatra, Lewis Clarke, Indiana, and Antares, Philadelphia, sloop Vigilant, NYork.
Sailed—Brig Algonquina, Havana; schrs Sarah Ann. Middleton, Ct; Marietta Hand, NYork; sloops Roger Williams, and Willard, do. - Bark Thames, San Francisco

Arrived-Ship Medora, Boston. SAVANNAM, April 14. Sailed-Brig America, Philadelphia. Arrived—Ship Montpeller, North Pacific for NBedford, 290 bls; bark John Februan, NYork for San Francisco, with los fowsprit and rudder.

Rags for Havana, and the close to the color.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

Herald Marine Correspondence.

Biscarrows, April 15.

Rodarows, April 15.

Rodarows, April 15.

Rodarows, April 15.

Rodarows, April 15.

Ratilda Genn, Philadelphia for Boston.

Arrived—Schra Patriot, Bucklin, New York for PortTrumpet, Hora, do for doc Exchange, Sherman, do for the color of the color o

Arcianor, and Yam Buren, for do.

Petti.Arci.Petta, April 13—4 P M.

Artivad—Ship Berlin, Smith, Liverpool; schrs Elleu, Minor, NLondon; Chas Hawley, Honch, Bridgeport; Charter, Oak, Saunders, NYork; Henry Lee, Smith, do; Jos E Potta, Ireland, do; J Stratton, Bates, Middletown, Conn; E C Horen, Gandy, NYork; Rozans Burley, Worth, do; D M Messen,

Parks, went to her assistance, and she got off about 8% PM, same evening, and went to sea.

Latnoiser—At Augusta, Me, 6th inst, a brig of 150 tona, called the T W Smith, intended for a packet between this port and Augusta, to be commanded by Capt Jas Brett.

At Bucksport, 10th inst, by Messrs Gena, schr Caroline Grant, 16t tons, to be employed in the coasting trade, under Capt Rufus Harriman.

Sailed from Provincetewa, 17th, bark Parker Cook, Cook, North Atlantic hig Samuel Cook, Handy, do: schres Harried Neal. Hush: H N Williams, Young, and Shylock, Hersey, do. Nailed from Mattapoiect, 16th, bark Lagrang, Planders, Atlantic, 18th Physics, 18th, 18th,

bot, Niekerson, N York; J Truman, Tuthili, do. Sid ships Corvair, Marathon; barks Vesta, Mary bring Robs Ramany, Rina Merithew, Shakspeare, Wandeer, Oxford, Oliver, and others.

Biosron, April 16—Arr 14th, sloop Arlon, Miller, from Previdence for NYork. Sid Listh, brigz Virginia, and Jerome, (not previously). Arr 16th, brig J Gottenburg, Wooster, Matanasa.

Chiablasron, April 18 a 11—Arr bark Nashuw, Mortimor, Morteans, Sp brig Iodustria, Maristany, Rarcelona, sehr Alpius, Clough, Bucksport, Re. In the offine, bark liuma, Hearty, from New York. Cli steamblip Isabel, Rollian, Havanary, from New York, Cli steamblip Isabel, Rollian, Havanary, from New York, Cli steamblip Isabel, Rollian, Havanary, Iosaba, Hill, Sp bark Diana, Mora, Cadix, brig Stather, Mayr. Both Ild., Sp bark Diana, Mora, Cadix, brig Stather, Mayr. Both, Hill, Sp bark Diana, Mora, Cadix, brig Stather, Mayr. Both, Hill, Sp bark Diana, Mora, Cadix, brig Stather, Mayr. Both, Hill, Sp bark Diana, Mora, Cadix, brig Stather, Mayr. Both, Janks, Sp bark Diana, Mora, Cadix, brig Stather, Mayr. Both, Janks, Sp bark Diana, Mora, Cadix, brig Stather, Mayr. Bother, Mayr. Galvastron, April 17—Ar pelin, Mayr. Hart, Mayr. Bother, Newfall, Mayr. Botton; 12th, brig Alfaresta, Whise, Partimore, 13th, Mayr. H. Case, Lukee for Nyork, Angler, Hoston for Georgetown; Sch. Botton; 12th, brig Alfaresta, Whise, Partimore, 13th, Mayr. H. Case, Lukee for Nyork, Angler, Hoston for Georgetown; 15th, Banker Hill, Hallowell for N York, Heisen's Hoston, 16th, schri Yanishia, Mailen, Wilmington, N. Oxf. Mayr. Hoston; 15th, brig Alfaresta, Whise, Partimore, 13th, Mayr. H. Case, Lukee for Nyork, Angler, Hoston for Georgetown; 15th, Banker Hill, Hallowell for N York. Heisen's Hoston, 15th, schri Yanishia, Mailen, Wilmington, N. Oxf. Hartford, with low of main boon, foreasil, and ib, lead ralls, and other

from do, have just best into the readstead. Wind fresh from N. weather elsea and cool.

M. weather elsea and cool.

M. with the second of the

EQUARIAN CONDITION POWDERS-THEY ARE WAR-ranted for all diseases, or want of condition, of hornes hasy of the faculty of farriers and celebrated horsenies recommend them. Try them—if you are not satisfied, call and get your money. Depot, 12 Chrystia, cor. Bayard st. Price to cents a package of one dosen powders.

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